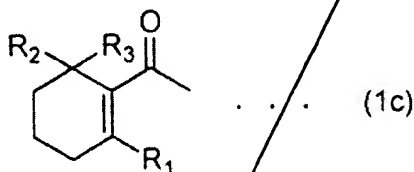
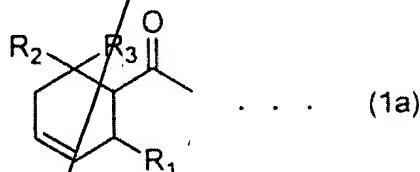


wherein,  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  each independently represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group and at least two of  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  represent a methyl group, or a 1-cyclohexenyl methyl ketone represented by the following formula (1c):



wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  have the same meanings as defined above, or a mixture of the cyclohexenyl methyl ketones of the formulas (1b) and (1c), which comprises

isomerizing, in the presence of a catalyst, a 3-cyclohexenyl methyl ketone represented by the following formula (1a):

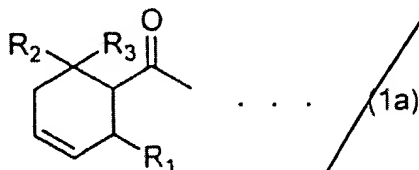


wherein,  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  have the same meanings as defined above, and

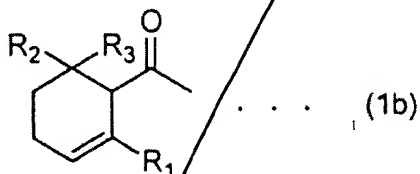
optionally distilling the mixture.

Sub D2  
D2

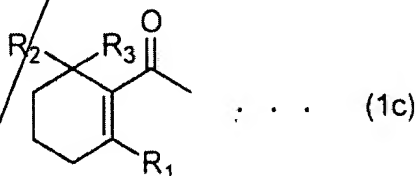
4. (Amended) A process of isomerizing, in the presence of a catalyst, a 3-cyclohexenyl methyl ketone represented by the following formula (1a):



wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  each independently represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group and at least two of  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  represent a methyl group, into a 2-cyclohexenyl methyl ketone represented by the following formula (1b):



wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  have the same meanings as defined above, or a 1-cyclohexenyl methyl ketone represented by the following formula (1c):



wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  have the same meanings as defined above, or a mixture of the cyclohexenyl methyl ketones of the formulas (1b) and (1c) and (1a'), wherein the cyclohexenyl methyl ketone of formula (1a') is the following, a trans 3-cyclohexenyl methyl ketone of formula (1a'):

